

Appendix F: Cultural Resources

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F. Cultural Resources

F.1 Introduction

Management of cultural resources is directed primarily, but not exclusively, by two laws: the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. The National Historic Preservation Act requires management and enhancement of significant historic properties and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act requires protection of archaeological resources (sites and objects of 100 years or more in age). The Federal Land Policy and Management Act directs the Bureau of Land Management to manage public lands on the basis of multiple uses and to “protect the quality of historical resources and archaeological values.” This act provides for the periodic inventory of public lands and resources. See Appendix A for full citations of all the laws, regulations and policies guiding cultural and heritage resources.

F.2 Goal

Identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations (Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Section 103(c), 201(a), and (c); National Historic Preservation Act, Section 110(a); Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Section 14 (a)).

Seek to reduce imminent threats and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration, or potential conflict with other resource uses (Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Section 103(c), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, 110(a)(2)) by ensuring that all authorizations for land use and resource use would comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106.

Maintain viewsheds of important cultural resources whose settings contribute significantly to their scientific, public, traditional, or conservation values.

Provide research opportunities that would contribute to our understanding of the ways humans have used and influenced the landscape.

Manage historic trails to realize their educational, recreational, and scientific values.

Enhance public understanding of, and appreciation for, cultural resources through educational outreach and heritage tourism opportunities.

F.3 Objective

Cultural Resources on BLM-administered land would be protected and maintained in stable condition. Appropriate management actions would be determined after evaluation and allocation of cultural resource use categories through cultural resource project plans.

F.4 Management Direction

The BLM would prioritize inventories to identify sites eligible to the National Register.

The BLM would allocate all cultural resources in the Billings Field Office, whether already recorded or projected to occur on the basis of existing data synthesis (including cultural landscapes), or not projected to occur but later identified through inventory, to the following uses according to their nature and relative preservation value. *These use allocations pertain to cultural resources, not to areas of land.* Each resource would be assigned to a primary use category, but that assignment would not preclude management from other use categories. All sites determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places would be allocated to and managed for Scientific, Public, Traditional, and/or Conservation for Future Use.

- The six types of use allocations are: Scientific Use, Conservation for Future Use, Traditional Use, Public Use, Experimental Use, and Discharged from Management. See the Cultural category in the glossary for definitions; also see Table F-1 for desired outcomes.
- The focus would be on four of the six cultural resource use allocations: Scientific Use, Public Use, Traditional Use, and Conservation for Future Use. These allocations currently generate the majority of issues within the Billings Field Office and therefore are of high importance.
- The remaining two cultural resource use allocations – Experimental Use and Discharged from Management – would not be emphasized for the following reasons. Experimental Use: Because there are few activities in the Billings Field Office where the destructive nature of impacts on archaeological sites are uncertain or unknown, this allocation would not be emphasized. Discharged from Management: Cultural resource use allocation may occur, especially under Alternative C, but this cultural resource use allocation would not be emphasized because conducting a program driven by this goal would defeat the long-term preservation of these resources.

The BLM would allocate and manage all sites determined not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and not containing archaeological resources as Discharged from Management Use. All sites determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places would be allocated and managed to Scientific, Public, and/or Conservation for Future Use. However, if another use becomes evident or proposed after use allocation has occurred, the use allocation may be changed through plan maintenance.

The following thirteen classes of site types found in the Billings Field Office have specific management needs based on each site type. Priorities for inventory, and appropriate management actions have been identified for each site type based on perceived threats and risks.

Table F-1 Cultural Use Allocations and Desired Outcomes

Use Allocation ¹	Desired Outcomes
Scientific Use	Preserved until research potential is realized
Conservation for Future Use	Preserved until conditions for use are met
Traditional Use	Long-term preservation
Public Use	Long-term preservation, on-site interpretation
Experimental Use	Protected until used
Discharged from Management	No use after recordation; not preserved
¹ The majority of the cultural properties in a given geographic area will fall into categories (a) and (f). The less common properties in categories (b) – (e) are likely to be associated with particular settings that can be delineated geographically in the planning process. As the plan is developed, properties in categories b-d will require the most attention to balance their proactive uses with other land and resource uses.	

F.4.1 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocation: Rock Art Sites

Aboriginal rock art of the planning area includes petroglyphs (incised or pecked images) and pictographs (painted images). Within the planning area, rock art is found on rock outcrops, cliffs or rockshelters, but is also found on erratic boulders that range in size from a half meter to several meters in diameter. The rock art sites within the planning area include, but are not limited to sites within Weatherman Draw ACEC, Petroglyph Canyon ACEC, Castle Butte ACEC, Paul Duke Site, Steamboat Butte, and Pompeys Pillar National Monument.

F.4.1.1 Management Direction

F.4.1.1.1 Management:

- Any rock art site with evidence of public use would be considered for allocation to Public Use.
- Any rock art site with no evidence of public use would be allocated to Conservation Use and/or Scientific Use and would be considered for Public Use as appropriate.
- All rock art sites eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion c would be preserved in place and would not be discharged from management.
- Best and most accurate technologies available would be used to photograph and gather locational information at all rock art panels (for example, digital photographs and GPS readings with position error no greater than 20 feet).
- Detailed measured drawings and sub-meter global positioning system locations would be taken of all panels.
- Scientific use would be allowed subject to management plans which minimize physical damage to rock art.

- Condition monitoring of rock art sites would be conducted on at-risk/threatened rock art sites annually.
- Livestock and human contact with rock art panels would be limited through physical barriers (fences or natural barriers such as plantings or boulder placement).
- Emergency stabilization would be allowed if natural or cultural threats are causing loss of integrity to rock art.
- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels removed where there is threat of loss.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.
- Informational signs on rock site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted at all rock art sites, as appropriate.

F.4.1.1.2 Scientific Use:

- Surface collection of artifacts on non-rock art portions of sites may be permitted under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 if there is threat of loss or destruction.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design.

F.4.1.1.3 Public Use:

- Site-specific recreation management plans/interpretative plans would be developed for all Public Use rock art sites before implementing Cultural Resource Project Plan actions.
- At least one interpretative trail/footpath or kiosk would be considered at each rock art site allocated to Public Use.
- Visitor registers would be installed at all Public Use sites.

F.4.1.1.4 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Those areas containing rock art identified for prescribed or wildland fire use
- Existing designated sites

All National Register eligible rock art sites would be allocated and managed for Scientific, Conservation, Traditional, and/or Public Use, and development of interpretative sites would be implemented as appropriate.

F.4.2 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocations: Rockshelter and Cave Sites

There are numerous rockshelter/cave sites located in the planning area. The large number of rockshelters and caves is likely a factor of the topography of central Montana which contains numerous mountain ranges and outcrops. The rockshelter and cave sites include, but are not limited to Last Canyon Cave.

F.4.2.1 Management Direction

F.4.2.1.1 Management:

- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss. Preserve in place and allow emergency stabilization if natural or cultural threats are causing loss of integrity to sites.
- Appropriate signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted where evidence of ongoing Public Use exists.
- Conduct a Class II inventory of areas identified as high potential for aboriginal site occurrence on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.2.1.2 Scientific Use:

- BLM would evaluate loss of scientific data due to vandalism by estimating the cost of restoration and repair. Partnerships with scientific researchers to assist in evaluating loss of scientific data on vandalized sites would be encouraged.
- Partnerships for excavation/scientific research would be developed to assist the BLM to understand the paleo-environmental record.

F.4.2.1.3 Conservation for Future Use:

- Cost of restoration and repair would be evaluated as soon as vandalism is detected.
- Gates would be installed on caves where there vandalism has occurred or there is threat of resource loss.

F.4.2.1.4 Public Use:

- Visitor registers would be installed and informational brochures would be created based on priorities established in Cultural Resource Project plans.
- Specific recreation management plan/interpretative plan would be developed for all rockshelter cave sites developed for Public Use.

F.4.2.1.5 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Those areas containing rockshelters identified for prescribed or wildland fire use
- Existing designated sites

All National Register eligible sites would be allocated and managed for Scientific, Conservation, Traditional, and Public Use. Development of interpretative sites would be implemented as appropriate.

F.4.3 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocations: Aboriginal Occupation Sites and Structures (prehistoric and protohistoric)

Tipi rings, stone circles, and ring sites: This is a relatively common site type in the study area and includes circles of stone interpreted as having been used to hold down tipi lodge covers. Conical and cribbed log structures are often stand alone structures with few associated artifacts. Tipi ring sites include, but are not limited to Demi-John Flat National Historic District and the Bandit Site (48BH0460). Conical and cribbed log structures include, but are not limited to the structures found within Hoskins Basin Archaeological District.

F.4.3.1 Management Direction

F.4.3.1.1 Management:

- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss.
- Appropriate signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted where evidence of public use exists.
- Cultural Resource Project Plans would be developed that further define this class of sites and clarify acceptable management actions.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use).
- All sites initially allocated to Conservation, Scientific, Traditional, or Public Use would be subject to site-specific activity plans that preserve portions of the sites for future use.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.3.1.2 Scientific Use:

- National Register nominations would be completed for all sites allocated to Scientific Use on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design.
- Partnerships for excavation/scientific research would be encouraged.

F.4.3.1.3 Public Use:

- Continue to produce materials and programs on “Leave What You Find” principles and environmental ethics.

F.4.3.1.4 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated sites

Development of interpretative sites would be implemented as appropriate.

F.4.4 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocation: Lithic Scatters/Workshops

The term lithic scatter is very broadly applied to a range of sites containing stone cultural material. These may be sites representing the remains of limited chipped stone tool manufacture or repair, generally viewed as having ephemeral use and low information value, or sites with greater variety of artifacts, features, and attributes, as well as unknown depositional characteristics. The term lithic scatter appears as a catch-all for site with a variety of data potential. Site components described as workshops generally seem subjectively classified on the basis of lithic debitage content observed on the surface.

F.4.4.1 Management Direction

F.4.4.1.1 Management:

- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss.
- Appropriate signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection act of 1979 would be posted where evidence of public use exists.
- Cultural Resource Project Plans would be developed that further define this class of sites and clarify acceptable management actions.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for the future).
- All sites initially allocated to Conservation, Scientific, Experimental, or Discharged from Management Use would be subject to site-specific activity plans that preserve portions of the sites for future use.

- Continue to produce material and give programs on “leave what you find” principles and environmental ethics.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.4.1.2 Scientific Use:

- National Register nominations would be completed for all eligible sites allocated to Scientific Use on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

F.4.4.1.3 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated sites

F.4.5 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocation: Communal Kill Sites

These sites are also called ambush game drives, buffalo jumps, bison pounds or traps, or other kill sites including processing areas. They are primarily defined by the occurrence of high numbers of animal bone, generally in a bone bed, and a high density of hunting and butchering tools in the artifact assemblages. These sites include, but are not limited to the sites found in the Stark Site ACEC.

F.4.5.1 Management Direction

F.4.5.1.1 Management:

- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss.
- Appropriate signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection act of 1979 would be posted where evidence of public use exists.
- Cultural Resource Project Plans would be developed that further define this class of sites and clarify acceptable management actions.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for the future).
- All sites initially allocated to Conservation, Scientific, or Experimental would be subject to site-specific activity plans that preserve portions of the sites for future use.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.5.1.2 Scientific Use:

- National Register nominations would be completed for all eligible sites allocated to Scientific Use on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

F.4.5.1.3 Public Use:

- Continue to produce materials and give programs on “leave what you find” principles and environmental ethics.

F.4.5.1.4 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated sites

F.4.6 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocation: Aboriginal Trails

Documentation of actual use of a trail or trail system during prehistory is difficult and evidence used to support such use is often circumstantial. Documented use during the historic period is often used to argue use during the prehistoric period. Some researchers suggest that some linear arrangements of cairns may mark trail systems. Others suggest linear clusters or concentrations of archaeological sites along prominent landforms (e.g. high ridges or ridge systems, river valleys, drainage divides) may indicate prehistoric trail use. These sites include, but are not limited to Meeteetse Trail, travois trails in Demi-John Flat National Register District, Bad Pass Trail, and the Nez Perce NHT.

F.4.6.1 Management Direction

F.4.6.1.1 Management:

- An intensive archaeological inventory of the corridor of each site would be done to establish baseline information on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans.
- An historic context report for each resource would be written on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.6.1.2 Scientific Use:

- Trail related sites would be inventoried and condition recorded on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use).

F.4.6.1.3 Conservation for Future Use:

- Informational signs would be posted at all major intersections along existing Public Use sites.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use).

- Trail related sites would be inventoried and condition recorded.

F.4.6.1.4 Public Use:

- Informational signs would be posted at all major intersections along Public Use sites, as appropriate.
- Activity level cultural resource project plans would be prepared for public use sites that would identify interpretive needs including signs, interpretive kiosks, etc.
- National Register nominations would be completed for all Public Use sites on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

F.4.6.1.5 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated National Scenic and Historic Trails
- Routes under national study

The BLM would manage the cultural historic landscape (setting) around National Historic Trails according to the National Historic Preservation Act. Designated national historic trails would be managed according to the National Scenic and Historic Trail Act (16 USC sections 1241-1251) and the BLM's National Scenic and Historic Trails Strategy and Work Plan (2006).

The BLM would allocate and manage all National Register eligible historic trails for Scientific, Conservation, Traditional, and Public Use.

National Historic Trails would be allocated to Public Use and should have Cultural Resource Project Plans prepared to better balance Public, Scientific, and Conservation Use. Interpretative sites would be established at Public Use sites as appropriate.

F.4.7 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocations: Lithic Procurement Sites/Quarries (bedrock and surface)

Bedrock quarries are defined by the existence of bedrock exposures at the site and surface quarries are defined by areas where lithic material occurs as “free rock” in cobble, nodular, or pebble form. Much of the study area is located on the glaciated plains where lithic materials are dominated by quartzite derived from glacial cobbles that are ubiquitous in glacial deposits. These sites include, but are not limited to the numerous quarries found in the Pryor Mountains.

F.4.7.1 Management Direction

F.4.7.1.1 Management:

- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss.

- Appropriate signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted where evidence of public use exists.
- Cultural Resource Project Plans would be developed that include addressing mineral collection of non-artifacts from quarry/source locations.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.7.1.2 Scientific Use:

- National Register nominations would be completed for all sites allocated to Scientific Use on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

F.4.7.1.3 Public Use:

- Information would be made available that would enable the public to distinguish between artifacts and mineral specimens would be developed and produced.
- Continue to produce materials and give programs on “leave what you find” principles and environmental ethics.

F.4.7.1.4 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated sites

F.4.8 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocations: Vision Quest Sites, Sacred Sites, Traditional Use Areas, Traditional Cultural Properties, Ethnohistoric Sites

Vision quest sites are considered linked to ceremonial and religious activities. Archaeologists generally distinguish vision quest sites as u-shaped or oval stone features forming low enclosures. Vision quest sites are often found on prominent parts of the landscape such as mountains, bluffs, hills, cliffs, rock outcrops, and buttes. Vision quest sites include, but are not limited to vision quest sites in the Pryor Mountains and at Four Dances ACEC.

F.4.8.1 Management Direction

F.4.8.1.1 Management:

- When identified, locations and boundaries of vision quest sites, ethnohistoric sites, sacred sites, traditional use areas, and Traditional Cultural Properties would be described with Global Positioning Systems.
- When identified, ethnohistoric sites, sacred sites, traditional use areas, and Traditional Cultural Properties would be recorded.
- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels removed where there is threat of loss.

- National Register nominations would be completed on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Pending approval of Cultural Resource Project Plans, all sites would be allocated to Conservation Use.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.8.1.2 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated sites

All National Register eligible ethnohistoric sites would be allocated and managed primarily for Conservation Use unless subject to Cultural Resource Project Plans.

All Traditional Cultural Properties identified would be allocated and managed primarily for Traditional Use.

All vision quest sites identified would be allocated and managed primarily for Traditional and Conservation Use.

All sacred sites or traditional use areas identified would be allocated and managed for Conservation Use.

F.4.9 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocation: Historic Features

Historic features include, but are not limited to historic irrigation systems (canals, ditches, laterals, pumping station/houses, headgates, etc.), stock ponds and reservoirs, often includes CCC constructed features,

F.4.9.1 Management Direction

F.4.9.1.1 Management:

- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss.
- Appropriate signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted where evidence of public use exists.
- Historic context reports would be written on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Historic structure reports would be written on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

- Level I documentation (measured drawings, plans, elevations, photos, and narratives) on all standing structures would be completed on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Photo documentation of historic features and landscapes would be obtained.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.9.1.2 Scientific Use:

- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use.)

F.4.9.1.3 Conservation Use:

- Conservation of the setting would be emphasized.
- Stabilization and/or rehabilitation of standing structures would be done on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Discharged from Management:
- Subsequent to scientific use, when preservation in place is impractical, sites may be discharged.

F.4.9.1.4 Public Use:

- National Register nominations would be completed for all Public Use sites on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Standing structures would be considered for adaptive uses.

F.4.9.1.5 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated sites

All of the National Register eligible sites would be allocated and managed for Scientific Use and/or Public Use. Sites may be Discharged from Management when not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

F.4.10 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocation: Historic Roads and Trails

Historic roads and trails in the planning area include, but are not limited to the Bridger Cut-Off Trail, Fort Ellis to Fort Keogh (Road to Tongue River) Military Trail, Bozeman Trail, Meeteetse Trail, and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

F.4.10.1 Management Direction

F.4.10.1.1 Management:

- An intensive archaeological inventory of the corridor of each site would be done to establish baseline information on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans.
- An historic context report for each resource would be written on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.10.1.2 Scientific Use:

- Road/trail related sites would be inventoried and condition recorded on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use).

F.4.10.1.3 Conservation for Future Use:

- Informational signs would be posted at all major intersections along existing Public Use sites.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use).
- Road/trail related sites would be inventoried and condition recorded.

F.4.10.1.4 Public Use:

- Informational signs would be posted at all major intersections along Public Use sites, as appropriate.
- Activity level cultural resource project plans would be prepared for public use sites that would identify interpretive needs including signs, interpretive kiosks, driving guides, etc.
- National Register nominations would be completed for all Public Use sites on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

F.4.10.1.5 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated National Scenic and Historic Trails
- Routes under national study

The BLM would manage the cultural historic landscape (setting) around National Historic Trails according to the National Historic Preservation Act. Designated national historic trails would be managed according to the National Scenic and Historic Trail Act (16 USC sections 1241-1251) and the BLM's National Scenic and Historic Trails Strategy and Work Plan (2006).

The BLM would allocate and manage all National Register eligible historic roads and trails for Scientific, Conservation, and Public Use.

National Historic Trails would be allocated to Public Use and should have Cultural Resource Project Plans prepared to better balance Public, Scientific, and Conservation Use. Interpretative sites would be established at Public Use sites as appropriate.

F.4.11 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocations: Historic Structures and/or Homesteads

Historic homesteads/farmsteads are the most common historic sites in the planning area and the best represented historic time period is 1900-1909.

F.4.11.1 Management Direction

F.4.11.1.1 Management:

- Historic context reports would be written on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans.
- Historic structure reports would be written on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans.
- Level I documentation (measured drawings, plans, elevations, photos, and narratives) on all standing structures would be completed on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans
- Photo documentation of historic features and landscapes would be obtained.
- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss.
- An intensive archaeological inventory of the resources (structure or homestead) would be completed for baseline information based on priorities identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans.
- Standing structures would be stabilized or rehabilitated on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resources Project Plans.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.11.1.2 Scientific Use:

- Signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted as appropriate.
- Surface collection of artifacts may be permitted under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 if there is threat of loss or destruction.
- Data recovery would be permitted in those instances where future protection is not feasible.
- Excavation would be allowed subject to management with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use).

F.4.11.1.3 Conservation for Future Use:

- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use).
- Signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted as appropriate.
- Stabilization and/or rehabilitation of standing structures would be done on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

F.4.11.1.4 Public Use:

- At least one kiosk with interpretation panel would be placed for each resource, as appropriate.
 - National Register nominations would be completed for all Public Use sites based on priorities developed in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Preservation and reuse of historic buildings would be considered as appropriate.

F.4.11.1.5 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Those areas containing historic structures or homesteads identified for prescribed or wildland fire use
- Existing designated sites

All National Register eligible sites with evidence of unauthorized excavation would be allocated and managed for Conservation Use and/or Scientific Use in order to perform data recovery in those instances where future protection is not feasible. The remaining National Register eligible sites would be allocated and managed for Scientific and/or Public Use.

The BLM would allocate and manage all of the National Register eligible sites with standing structures for Conservation and/or Public Use.

Interpretative sites would be developed as appropriate.

F.4.12 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocations: Historic Industrial/Development (mines, oil and gas, etc.) Structures and Landscapes

Historic industrial/development sites include, but are not limited to the historic coal mines in Weatherman Draw, the historic oil and gas development in Elk Basin, and the historic mining/prospecting in the Pryor Mountains

F.4.12.1 Management Direction

F.4.12.1.1 Management:

- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss.
- Appropriate signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted where evidence of public use exists.
- Historic context reports would be written on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Historic structure reports would be written on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Level I documentation (measured drawings, plans, elevations, photos, and narratives) on all standing structures would be completed on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Photo documentation of historic features and landscapes would be obtained.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.12.1.2 Scientific Use:

- Excavation would be allowed subject to management plan with appropriate research design (which conserves samples for future use.)

F.4.12.1.3 Conservation Use:

- Conservation of the setting would be emphasized.
- Stabilization and/or rehabilitation of standing structures would be done on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.

F.4.12.1.4 Discharged from Management:

- Subsequent to scientific use, when preservation in place is impractical, sites may be discharged.

F.4.12.1.5 Public Use:

- National Register nominations would be completed for all Public Use sites on a priority basis as identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans.
- Standing structures would be considered for adaptive uses.

F.4.12.1.6 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated sites

All of the National Register eligible sites would be allocated and managed for Scientific Use and/or Public Use. Sites may be Discharged from Management when not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

F.4.13 Parameter – Cultural Resource Use Allocations: “Other” Sites

“Other” is defined as those sites not falling into any of the above 12 site types.

F.4.13.1 Management Direction

F.4.13.1.1 Management:

- Fire potential would be evaluated and fuels would be removed where there is threat of loss.
- Appropriate signs with information on site etiquette and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 would be posted where evidence of public use exists.
- Use of site stewards for monitoring would be encouraged.

F.4.13.1.2 Priorities for Inventory:

- Potential threats identified in Cultural Resource Project Plans
- Existing designated sites

All National Register eligible sites would be allocated and managed for Scientific and/or Conservation Use with Public Use being monitored. Scientific Use would be permitted if it does not destroy features.

Table F-2 Cultural Resource Use Categories, National Register Eligibility and Preservation/National Register Nomination Criteria

Cultural Resource Use Category	National Register Eligibility	Preservation / National Register Nomination	Site Types Generally Included
Scientific Use	Usually eligible (under Criterion d)	Long-term preservation not critical; medium National Register nomination priority	Prehistoric: sites with high artifact count and diversity, high complexity, and larger size Historic: sites with archaeological and historic values, and generally poor structural integrity
Conservation for Future Use	Always eligible (generally eligible under Criteria d, a, or c and possibly b for historic sites)	Long-term preservation is required; highest nomination priority	Prehistoric: sites inherently complex, or rare, or fragile, and exhibit exceptional scientific values (e.g. wickiups, deeply stratified deposits, or large quarries) Historic: sites inherently complex, or rare, or fragile, generally significant standing structures (stabilization and preservation required)
Traditional Use	May be eligible (generally under Criteria a and d, possibly b and c as well)	Long-term preservation is desirable; nomination priority is determined in consultation with the appropriate cultural group(s)	Sites and locations determined in consultation with appropriate cultural group(s) Prehistoric may include: burial locations, vision quest locations, pictographs and petroglyphs, certain tipi ring sites Historic/Modern: plant gathering locations, areas considered sacred for religious purposes, tradition use areas, etc.
Public Use	Usually eligible (generally Criteria a, b, and c, possibly d as well)	Long-term preservation is desirable; high nomination priority	Prehistoric: high interpretative potential and can insure protection Historic: high interpretative potential and can insure stabilization and protection and/or adaptive reuse
Experimental Use	May be eligible (generally under Criterion d if at all)	Long-term preservation is not anticipated; low nomination priority	Prehistoric: lithic scatters of limited artifact density and complexity Historic: trash scatters, collapsed structures with no integrity or context
Discharged from Management	Not eligible	Long-term preservation and management are not considerations; nomination is inappropriate	Prehistoric: isolated finds, surface lithic scatters <50 items Historic: isolated prospect pits, trash scatters <50 items, sites < 50 years old

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